THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIV.
NUMBER 18.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH APRIL.

IN the House of Lords on the 21st instant the Irish Land Bill was read for the second time without a division.

THE Reichstag credits amount to hundred and seventy million marks on account of army and strategic railways along the Western frontier.

MR. Percy Allsopp, a Conservative candidate, has been elected for Taunton, defeating Mr. Sanders, a Radical candidate, by a large majority.

AT a meeting of the Colonial Conference held on the 23rd at which delegates from Crown Colonies were present, Mr. Stanhope submitted in detail the proposals of the Government for the defence of the coaling stations of the Empire, the expense of which is estimated at a million-and-a-half sterling, exclusive of Australasia.

A LARGE fire occurred at Mandalay on Friday night, destroying about 150 houses. Two blocks were gutted adjoining the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation's premises, which narrowly escaped. The fire began in the compound of Shoay Tee Mingyee, and was caused by a hay stack being *accidentally* lighted, it is said. We are not very sure of the *accident* though, *accidents* of this nature are so common and systematic all over Burma that one cannot help noting "some method in the madness."

THE investigation and settlement of claims against the late Burmese Government commenced on the 27th instant in Mandalay.

HLA Oo's reported death is generally believed. It is said that two of his followers have treacherously murdered this troublesome chief. If the report be true, it will be one thorn—and a very considerable one by the way—less in Burma.

A SAD accident occurred at Madras on Friday night. Lieutenant Sullivan, son of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan, had just left his brougham on the beach, his wife being inside, when the horses became restive and bolted. Mrs. Sullivan jumped out soon afterwards, and pitched on her head, fracturing the skull, the result being immediate death. The horses ran two miles further, and were then stopped. Mrs. Sullivan was the daughter of Colonel Oakes, and was lately married.

SOME sensation has been caused among the upper Hindu social circles at Bangalor by the elopement of the daughter of a wealthy and respectable gentleman with a policeman. The couple were pursued; but they succeeded in reaching Bangalor, where they got married. The girl, who is "highly educated," wrote to the European District Magistrate of Bangalor announcing the fact, and declaring that she would not give up her husband; the pursuit, therefore, being hopeless, was abandoned. And no harm too, since the girl is said to be "highly educated." We hope this highly educated run-away did not write her letter in vernacular and got it translated by some admirers.

ACCIDENTS to the well-appointed Peninsular and Oriental Steamers are so rare occurrences that the stranding of the *Tasmania* off the rocky coast of Corsica has caused no little surprise. The accident was first said to be due to a dense fog common in the Mediterranean in this season and though first reported to be trivial, is of so serious a nature that the vessel is a total wreck. The report of the loss of the lives of the passengers was unfounded, the ladies and children on board were first landed ashore safe, and then the male passengers. But the gallant crew including the Captain, a veteran of thirty years, the Quarter Master and twenty lascars perished in their gallant efforts to save those in their charge. A steamer was at once despatched from Marseilles for the relief of those saved, and they safely reached their destination only a day too late. Among the passengers on board for Marseilles and London numbering about 100 were Sir Bradford Leslie, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Duff Bruce and Captain Yates. The *Pioneer* publishes a telegram from London which states that "the "*Tasmania* struck at four o'clock on Sunday morning. There was a bright moon at the time and fair weather. The second officer was in charge. Five out of eight boats were smashed and capsized. About 70 women and children were with difficulty landed on the coast. The male passengers and two ladies remained on the wreck for 26 hours in the greatest danger. The Captain who was in bad health was quite dazed by the accident. He was washed overboard, also the fifth officer and a Quarter-master. The chief officer who succeeded to the command behaved admirably. The conduct of the male and female passengers was calm and courageous, Major Cooper of the Viceroy's Staff especially distinguishing himself. The ship's crew, especially the natives, of whom upwards of 30 were lost, behaved indifferently. The passengers on the wreck were rescued by a yacht belonging to Mr. Platt, of Oldham, which was lying at Ajaccio. It is said that Captain Yates's (of the Afghan Boundary Commission), papers and collection of antiquities were lost in the wreck, also forty thousand pounds of jewelry, the property of the Maharaja of Jodhpur." The story of the indifferent behaviour of the lascars has been denied by the Company and requires confirmation.

TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL.

NEWS comes from Tipperah of great scarcity of food and consequent distress and cases of starvation are reported. The local authorities seem unwilling to admit the correctness of the report. We trust Sir Steuart Bayley will cause immediate inquiries to be made and order relief if necessity appears. The special correspondents of the *Sanjibani* and the *Bharatbasi* vouch for the correctness of the report and the Secretary to the Indian Association has received a communication confirming it. The Association has deputed a delegate to the distressed tract.

THE other day a European member of an eminent mercantile firm gave away a lot of condemned cartridges, to his servant and the man knowing no better use of them threw them into the street. An unsuspecting cooly took them home and his still more unsophisticated mother and younger brothers thought of making a few pices by the brass of the cartridges. They put them in a mortar and pestled them with the result that there was a terrible accident in which all of them were seriously injured. If the European gentleman knew how his thoughtless act might end and had taken better care to destroy his unserviceable ammunition the accident would not have occurred.

THE *Indian Daily News* records a case which he not inaptly terms the "male Rukmibai case." A gentle young lad of sixteen sought redress in the Calcutta Police Court against his father-in-law for having forced him into marriage with his daughter, aged 14. The lad was lured into his house, wrongfully confined and it was falsely represented to him that his mother had consented to the union. The names of the parties have not turned up, but in high Hindu life amongst certain classes, incidents of this nature are not quite unknown. Technically no marriage can have taken place unless the bridegroom had uttered the holy *mantras* accepting the bride, and it is idle to contend that he had been made to utter the *mantras* forcibly, while there is no insinuation of threat. The Magistrate told the young man that he could not help him in the matter and referred him to a Civil Court.

ALL the Jubilee addresses which have been forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to her Majesty will shortly be despatched to England. It may not be generally known that, at the express wish of her Majesty, each and every one of the addresses have been separately acknowledged by the Private Secretary of the Viceroy.

THE Rev. Mr. Hastie has appealed against the decision of the Inner Court of Scotland to the House of Lords in the suit for damages he brought against Mr. O. Steel. The First Court decided in his favour, thinking that the Court of Scotland had jurisdiction over Mr. Steel, but the Inner Court held that, by reason of the transfer of Mr. Steel's property to his brother, jurisdiction had ceased.

THE Government of Madras is said to have called upon the following officers to explain why they still hold lands contrary to the rules of the service: The Hon. R. W. Barlow, Messrs. H. J. Stokes, H. B. Grigg, H G. Turner, and H. W. Bliss of the Civil Service, Surgeon-Majors A. L. Hackett, and J. Smith, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell Walker. It has been decided also to strictly enforce the rule which has been allowed to fall into abeyance, requiring Collectors to furnish Government annually with a list of the Government officials holding lands in their respective districts. The Crole Garstin case, therefore, has not gone for nothing. Mr. Grant Duff wanted to suppress enquiry and to punish those who courted it. But the new government is of a different metal altogether.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL.

A SCHEME for the Botanical Survey of India has, it is said, been arranged by the Goverment, by which the country will be divided for the purposes of botanical investigations into four charges. The Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, Mr. J. F. Duthie, who has been transferred to the Imperial Government from the 1st of April, will have charge of one division; Surgeon-Major G. King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Howrah, of a second, and the Madras and Bombay Botanists of the third and fourth, respectively. The scheme has been prompted by the authorities at the Royal Gardens at Kew, and it is believed that by such an arrangement as that contemplated now, botanical investigations will be more systematically carried on than they have been up to the present time. But are the Kew authorities supposed to defray any part of the expenses? We trow not. We were not aware that government has spare cash enough to invest in fancy surveys whatever their ultimate value may be.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab will not reach Simla till about the middle of May.

BRIGADE MAJOR WALLACE having reported that there will be no difficulty in at once obtaining labour in the Rajpur district, the Nagpur-Bengal Railway will be commenced immediately.

THE Duke of Connaught is not able to leave his command in Bombay, in order to be present in England at the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee, until Parliament passes a short Act to make it legal for him to do so. A Bill is accordingly before Parliament.

THE number of publications registered and catalogued in the Panjab in 1885, showed an increase of 31 as compared with the previous year, by far the largest number being in Urdu. The number of printing presses increased by eight. Of the 279 periodicals published, 61 are classed as vernacular newspapers and periodicals, 79 as legal works, 65 medical, 24 as religious, 2 political, 5 scientific, and the rest miscellaneous.

THE Post-Master-General of England has given a reply to the memorial of the Association of Chambers of Commerce on the question of Indian and Colonial postage. Mr. Raikes admits that the British postage of India and other places in the east is much higher than that of France, Germany, and some other countries belonging to the Postal Union. One of the conditions of the Union is that France and Germany can make use of the British packet service at a merely nominal charge, while the British Post Office incurs a heavy annual loss even at the present charge. It would, he considered, be for Parliament to decide whether the subsidies paid for contract mail services should continue to be recouped to some extent by payment of postage by the merchants and others who benefit by the regular and rapid postal communication, or whether the cost should be borne by the public revenue.

WE are glad to notice that an Indian Barrister, Mr. N. Subramania, has been appointed to act as Official Trustee, Madras, during the absence of Mr. H. G. Wedderburn. The *Hindu* says:—"Mr. N. Subramania is an old and experienced Native member of the Bar, and the High Court in appointing him to act as Official Trustee has recognized the claims of the Native members of the Bar to Crown appointments, which are now held exclusively by European Barristers. Some years ago, Mr. Subramania acted as Coroner, but when the permanent appointment was made, he was superseded." The benighted Presidency is thus ahead of Calcutta in a variety of respects.

ADVERTING to the death of Vithal, son of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, of Bombay, the *Indian Spectator* says: "He dies comparatively young, partly, we fear, because he never took care of his health, trusting too much to European diet."—A delicate euphemism that.

THURSDAY, 28TH APRIL.

THE system will shortly be introduced of appointing non-official visitors of jails in a few selected Districts of Bengal. Sir Rivers Thompson, says the *Englishman*, had determined on this scheme, and arrangements are in progress for inaugurating it.

IT is proposed to establish in the University of Madras a Degree in Public Health. The majority of the professional authorities consulted are in favor of the proposal, while Surgeon-General Bidie, Dr. A. Porter, Dr. Keess, and Dr. Mohiuddin Sheriff consider it to be premature. What do *our* Healthites think of the proposal? Neither Dr. Payne nor Mr. Cunningham is, unfortunately, here to mature a scheme, nor Sir Rivers Thompson to back it up.

BABU Pratap Chandra Ray, Secretary to the Databya Bharat Karyalya, has received letters of encouragement from Professor of Fausboll, the well-known Sanskritist of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Mr. H. B. Witton of Hamilton, Canada. Both these learned gentlemen wish the undertaking success.

THE Prince of Wales, they say, is no loser by his continental visits. "The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* informs us that the Prince of Wales is regarded on the Continent as having a singularly lucky hand at games of chance "The day before the earthquake he appeared in Monaco, and tried his luck in jest at *trente et quarante*. His success was so satisfactory that the Prince resolved to venture at roulette the sum which he had won at the other game. Here again luck followed him like a dutiful servant, and in a very short space of time he left the salon with a gain of six hundred pounds sterling." The incident reminds the Vienna journal of the equally fortunate play of the Prince a year ago, when he was the guest of Count Tafilo Festetics at Buda-Pesth. "In one single night the future ruler of England won nearly a quarter of a million gulden in a well-known a istocratic club. The Prince told his fellow-players that he would give them an opportunity for revenge as soon as he returned from his hunting tour. Fourteen days later he appeared at the club, according to his promise. The "revenge," however, cost his opponents eighty thousand florins!

DR. Rush declares his conviction that the German people are largely indebted for their exemption from pulmonary diseases to the strength and volume which their lungs acquire in the practice of vocal music, which is well nigh universal among the people, extending from childhood to old age, He thinks the education of the voice and practice of singing, involving, as it does, the proper exercise of the organs of the throat lungs, should form a part of our physical education.

THE Jubilee gift of the Australasians to Her Majesty the Queen will be an Imperial Crown studded with Australasian diamonds.

LATELY, when Lady Dufferin was at Dehra, the inhabitants appealed to Her Excellency to open a Branch Hospital for Native women in that city. Her Ladyship has informed the Dehra people that their prayer will receive due consideration.

MR. Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League in the United States, has issued an address, calling upon Americans and Irish-Americans to support Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell in the present crisis. The address says: "The cause of Ireland is the cause of British democracy, and to this we attribute the bitter opposition of the Tories. The Irish people ask the interference of the Christian world to prevent their destruction, and ask the American Press and people to pass a verdict on their treatment. If the Tories are permitted to heap additional wrongs on their heads, despair will nerve the Irish to active resistance and wild retaliation. They will use every weapon to prevent their annihilation. We, therefore, ask justice and freedom loving Americans to prevent our destruction." The address concludes by appealing to the Irish in America for funds to assist the cause of legislative independence for Ireland.

Two cases of dacoity have been reported on the Cashmere roads. On the 10th instant, the body of a man, with the throat cut, was found lying across the Kohala and Srinagar road, between Attian and Chakoti. His mules, loaded with the baggage of some European travellers, were near him untouched. A case of cartridges, evidently suspected by the murderers to have contained coin, had been broken open and left on the ground. On the 12th instant a woman was attacked whilst bathing by the river near Mozuffarabad. She defended herself for a few moments, and her assailants had not time to complete their theft, as there were people about. She escaped with a few gashes about the throat and the loss of some of her jewels. No arrests have been made in either case.

A BENARES correspondent writes:—"It is curious how universally over India many of the Jubilee released prisoners have committed themselves in order to get back to jail. Only the other day, some such men pounced on the carriage of a lady who had driven to the city. Fortunately, they did not molest the occupant of the conveyance, and the coachman, managing to free his horse, drove to the nearest thannah for aid. All the men were identified and seized, and their only plea was their anxiety once more to get under shelter of the "Lat Sarkar."

FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL.

THE *Birmingham Gazette* says a great sensation was caused by the revelations made in the *Financial News* with regard to the reported mismanagement of the Royal Exhibition at Kensington. "The editor of the *News* offered a reward of £500 for a balance-sheet of the Kensington Exhibition. This not being forthcoming, he had to find particulars as best he could. That there has been blundering no one will deny, but we may expect that the principal allegations will be challenged."

IT appears that the report that Mr. F. J. Graham Hatchell, who was wounded in the Delhi riots, had died from the effect of his wounds, which was circulated by a contemporary, is unfounded. That gentleman has requested an English paper to "give the fact an unqualified and prompt denial. I am," he adds, "the Mr. Hatchell referred to, and am consequently in the best position to deny the fact."

THE steamer *Eagle*, a Newfoundland Sealer, has been wrecked in Bonavista Bay, and 250 lives are said to have been lost.

Two British officers, shooting recently near the Pyramids, wounded an Arab. A number of natives attempted to disarm the officers, who shot one of them dead. The natives seized and bound the officers, and the Court, which tried the case, sentenced the Sheikh of the village to six months' imprisonment; the other Arab participants in the affair were flogged and served right too. Bind British officers for such a trivial affair as shooting dead a nigger. The wretches! They should learn better.

THE Simla paper understands that a strong protest is being made, and a largely-signed memorial will be sent, to the Punjab Government against the appointment of a native Assistant Commissioner at Simla. Just the course to follow. It is the sequel of the Chamber of Commerce Memorial about giving high posts to natives.

THE physicians of the philadelphia Hospital believe that injections of carbonic acid gas are an absolute cure for consumption Thirty patients in the last stage of the disease are said to have been cured recently by this means.

THERE are forty-six Volunteers Corps in Great Britain, each of which last year trained upward of 1,000 efficients. The largest total is again exhibited by the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade, with 2,341 efficients. Fifteen Corps returned between 1.100 and 1,200 efficients, and twenty between 1,000 and 1,1000. Seven of these strong regiments had no non-efficient men on their roll at the end of the year.

A "BEST on record" of an unusual kind was done last February at Baberton, Cape Colony. An artist, named Woodcock, played the piano for twenty-four consecutive hours "without breaking harmony:" which may be taken to mean that he had at least two fingers on the keyboard throughout the time, unless the conditions of the exhibition permitted the employment of his nose. During the twenty-four hours, Mr. Woodcock took no other refreshment than some beef-tea and an occasional cigar. He, however, finished in capital condition, and subsequently performed at two music halls, at one of which he was presented with a gold watch and chain and the evening's takings.

The work of construction has commenced on the Northern Division of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Harihar to the 155th mile on the Maisur line, 57 miles in length. The southern extension division works at Hubli will commence almost directly.

THE Madrasis have not yet had enough of the Jubilee. June the 20th, will, it appears, be observed by Madrasis as a day of rejoicing. Arrangements are already being made by a portion of

the original Jubilee Committee to organise festivities of various kinds, including the opening of the new Town Hall in Madras. And yet it was Madras which raised the cry in favor of a cold weather Jubilee, June being denounced as too hot for that place!

A LETTER from St. Petersburg gives some interesting particulars regarding the attitude of the Russian students. "Most of the students," it says, "although they are not active *Nihilists*, do not possess energy enough to suppress the Anarchist elements in their midst. On the contrary, under the present circumstances of police pressure, an active Nihilist student can count on being protected if the authorities take steps against him, because the students, almost without exception, detest the University authorities."

SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL.

THE Report of the Life Boat Institution of England is a noble record; 601 lives and 33 ships saved in the course of a single year. This was not, however, all the work performed in 1886, by the National Lifeboat Institution. The report shows that 160 additional lives were saved mainly through its instrumentality. Unhappily, the gallant men, who thus rescued the doomed at their own peril, did not escape scatheless. The terrible disaster at Southport, the worst by far that has ever befallen the lifeboat fleet, swelled the total loss of life to 28. This is considerably above the average, and it may be hoped that the dismal record will stand unapproached for many years to come. Yet, when this loss was deducted, there stand to the credit of the institution 733 lives rescued from drowning. Where is the country which can show a parallel to this splendid achievement of private benevolence? Of course, the outlay is large, amounting last year to just over £47,000. For this sum, a fleet of nearly 300 boats was maintained, while a large sum went in rewards and in grants to the widows and orphans of men drowned in service.

THE Mahogany tree is said to thrive wonderfully in India under proper management. A pound of of seed was made to yield from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

IN speaking of the recent letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Public Service Commission, our good contemporay of the *Eastern Guardian* appropriately quotes the following passage from Mill's work on "Representative government." "If there be a fact," he says, "to which all experience testifies, it is that when a country holds another in subjection, the individuals who resort to the foreign country to make their fortunes are of all others, those who most need to be held under powerful restraint.... Among a people like that of India, the utmost efforts of the public authorities are not enough for the effectual protection of the weak against the strong; and of all the strong the European settlers are the strongest.... They think the people of the country mere dirt under their feet; it seems to them monstrous that any rights of the natives should stand in the way of their smallest pretensions; the simplest act of protection to the inhabitants against any act of power on their part which they may consider useful to their commercial objects, they denounce, and sincerely regard as an injury." The *Eastern Guardian*, it should be remembered, is an Eurasian paper and Mill wrote long before the days of the Ilbert Bill.

COLONEL PEMBERTON, has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the public Works Department. Colonel Conway Gordon will be Director-General of Railways, and Colonel Wallace, Manager of the North-Western Railway.

DURING the week ended the 23rd of April there were 246 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death rate of 29·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 246 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·6 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 77 from cholera, 50 from fevers, 22 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—10 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed Races, 149 Hindus, 78 Mohamedans, and 6 other races. The Health officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending April the 23rd was 246, against 246 and 248 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 34. There were 77 deaths from cholera against 67 and 77 in the two preceding weeks, the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 27. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 50 and 19 respectively against 66 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·6 per mille per annum, against 35.8, the mean of the last five years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

ONE of the most noticeable features of the Financial Statement for 1887-88, as the reader knows, is the revision of Provincial Contracts. The addition to Imperial revenue from this measure is £640,100, but credit is taken for £490,000 only in the Budget Estimates for the current year, as the balance will not be available in 1887-88. We need hardly state that the Decentralisation scheme has from the beginning been nothing better than a *ticcadari* system, as the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore happily characterised it in his place in the Legislative Council. This object which the Strachey Brothers had in view in introducing this measure in 1870, was to throw upon the Local Governments the odium of imposing additional burdens upon the people. When the system of Decentralisation was first adopted, the grants assigned, with certain branches of expenditure, to the several Local Governments were less than the grants made in the previous year for the same services. Indeed, the amount by which the expenditure of the several branches of the administration exceeded the revenues allotted to meet it was one-third of a million. The immediate result of this arrangement was an increase in the local burdens. The same thing happened when the Decentralisation scheme was extended by Sir John Strachey in 1877-79. The total benefit to the Imperial finances from the advance then made in the system of Decentralisation was about £400,000. Within ten years from the introduction of the system there was in Bengal alone an increase of taxation by about one million, and in all India by more than three millions per annum.

Sir Auckland Colvin would have the public believe that the retrenchment of provincial incomes has from the beginning been the main feature of the Decentralization scheme. And he contends that the Government of India, in framing the new Provincial Contracts, have not gone beyond their recognised rights. With a view to prove this proposition he enumerates four principles which, he asserts, have in past years been established in connection with provincial finances. These principles are :—(1) The funds assigned to Provincial Governments need not exceed, or even equal, the amount of the expenditure assigned at the time when the contracts are made. (2) The growth of provincial expenditure during the term of a contract must be met from growth of provincial revenue. (3) The Imperial Government renew their claim, at the expiry of a term of contract, to such share as the circumstances of the time may make necessary, in the increase of provincial revenues which have accrued to the Province. (4) At the end of a contract the revenues assigned under it to a Local Government may, if it seems reasonable, be reduced. Now, the historical summary given in the Finance Minister's Minute does not fully establish the position taken up by him. It is true that the principles enumerated above were strictly carried out on the two occasions when the Provincial Contracts were framed by Sir John Strachey, *viz*, in 1870 and 1877-79. On both these occasions, Sir John was the *defacto* Governor-General of India in all matters relating to the internal administration of the Empire, and he had, of course, his own way. He steadily kept in view the main objects of his Decentralisation scheme, which, as we have already said, was to throw upon the Local Governments the odium of introducing fresh taxation. The consequence was an immense increase in local taxation as shown above. The fact that because in 1870 and 1877-79, the funds assigned from the Imperial to the Provincial Governments fell short of the scale of expenditure existing at the time of transfer, and the balance had to be made good from their own resources by Provincial Governments, does not conclusively establish the four principles laid down by the Finance Minister. These principles, we must not forget, found no favour with Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring when new contracts were made in 1882. On that occasion, if the Imperial Government had acted upon the principles mentioned above, it might have resumed £470,000 a year as being in excess of what was needed to cover Provincial expenditure. But what did Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring do? Instead of retrenching the incomes enjoyed by the Local Governments, they made additional grants. The total grants and remissions of Provincial taxation amounted to £496,000. The net result was thus a loss to the Imperial Government of £26,000 for five years. It cannot, therefore, be contended with any show of reason that the Imperial Government in framing the Provincial Contracts, has uniformly and invariably acted upon the four principles enumerated by Sir Auckland Colvin.

We have no hesitation whatever in saying that if these four principles are to be observed in connection with provincial finances, it is desirable that the so-called Decentralisation scheme should be at once knocked on the head. Under a sound system of Decentralisation of finance, the Imperial Government would allow Provincial Governments to manage Provincial finance without interference, and require them to contribute their quotas towards the payment of the charges for which it is responsible. But instead of the Local Governments contributing their quotas towards the payments of Imperial charges, the Supreme Government makes them certain assignments for meeting charges transferred to them. The assignments of revenue to the Local Governments are much less than the expenditure in the several branches of administration assigned to them, and they are required to find the balance, either by economy or by local taxation. This is neither logical or reasonable. Nevertheless, the Local Governments in many cases, by exercise of economy, accumulated balances; but they were denied the benefit thereof. Not content with starving the departments placed under Provincial control, the Supreme Government has, in times of war or famine, appealed to the Local Governments for very large pecuniary assistance, and the Local Governments have been obliged to give this aid to the best of their powers. This was the actual working of the Decentralisation scheme during the period when Sir John Strachey was *defacto* Governor-General of India, in the time of Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton, and it has now become worse. Sir Auckland Colvin has on the present occasion so rigorously applied the doctrine of provincial starvation propounded by his great master that he has succeeded in leaving to the Local Governments only just enough to meet the bare necessities of administrative existence. The accumulation of a provincial balance has been made impossible in the future. There can be no doubt that precedents can be found for the four principles which Sir Auckland Colvin has laid down in his Minute; but, as the *Pioneer* justly remarks, precedents thus created must be regarded with the suspicion attaching in English history to precedents drawn from the practice of Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns.

THE NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Now that the question of abolishing the Bengal Agricultural Bureau is under consideration, it would be interesting to enquire whether the corresponding Department in the North-Western Provinces, which was created by Sir John Strachey a dozen years ago, has been able to justify its existence. The *Pioneer* would have the public believe that "against a total net cost to Government of under Rs. 70,000, it has a goodly tale of useful and tangible results to show." The work done by the Department, according to our contemporary, consists in maintaining and correcting the Doom's-day Book of the North-Western Provinces. The reclamation of *Oosur* lands, the extension of arboriculture, and the general improvement of agriculture by the introduction of superior implements and methods of tillage.

We regret we cannot agree with the writer in the *Pioneer* in thinking that, in dealing with the matters mentioned above, the North-West Agricultural Department has been able to justify its existence during the last 12 years. He asserts that the village records are being largely increased in efficiency under the supervision of the Department. The *Pioneer* has probably forgotten what it wrote on this very subject three or four years ago. Our contemporary, in referring to Sir Edward (then Mr.) Buck's statement that the village records "must perforce contain a very great deal of truth more than they did of old when they were generally drawn up in the Patwari's house, and very often at some distance from the village which they concerned," pertinently asked him—"Has he (Sir Edward) never heard, even amid the pæans of reform whispers of such things as papers written up wholesale by hired agents or patwaris who live at a distance of 15 or 20 miles from the circles nominally under their charge?" If the Director of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces and his subordinates have never heard of such things we can only say that they are either deaf, or that they deliberately shut their ears to unpleasant truths. It will be remembered that when Mr. F. N. Wright acted as head of the North-West Agricultural Department during Sir Edward Buck's absence on furlough, he strongly recommended that the Director should be relieved of his duties as Board's Inspector for supervising the work of patwaries and Kanungoes. Mr. Wright pointed out that the Rules which are popularly called "Buck's Institutes," are unworkable, and then proceeded to say :—"It is merely the duty of the Director, as Board's Inspector, to see that they (the rules) are carried out. If the control of an officer in the present position of the Director is irksome to District Officers, or however good in theory, inexpedient in practice, do away with it and remove the irritating cause. But as long as it is the duty of the Director as Board's Inspector to see that the rules are properly carried out, I venture to think that he is in a false position, if he is to hold his hand where he sees cause for blame, because he is likely to weaken his influence in other directions. And yet there can be no doubt that the possible irritation resulting from a strict enforcement of the Rules may weaken the Director's influence in his more legitimate duties connected with agriculture and commerce, and it is an anomaly that it should be.

"In the capacity of Board's Inspector the Director's duties are executive; in connection with Agriculture they are merely those of suggesting and advising; and I do not say that there is always the risk of one or the other suffering from this abnormal union of authority: either the supervision over the patwari and kanungo work will be less strict, or the force of the suggestions and advice of the Director in the direction of improved agriculture will be weakened. The only argument in favour of the duties of Board's Inspector being retained by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce is that Mr. Buck is personally interested in supervising the efficient performance of duties for any of which he is responsible, and the continuous supervision of an experienced and personally interested official is the only possible means of securing such efficient performance." We have always held the opinion that it is a mere waste of time and energy to frame elaborate rules for the training of patwaris and the supervision of their work. The very idea of promoting the efficiency and honesty of men whose pay ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per mensem is, to our thinking, most ridiculous. To expect men whose earnings are smaller than those of a common railway porter to be efficient and honest public servants is to expect an impossibility. The sooner this is clearly understood, the better for the public interests.

As regards the reclamation of *Oosur* lands, to which the special attention of the North-West Agricultural Department has for some time past been directed, it is sufficient to say that the whole thing is still in an experimental stage; and that the attempts to grow fodder plants on these lands have not so far been attended with much success. *Oosur* lands contain lime and salts not favourable to vegetation, and if the departmental officers had any idea of the nature of the soil to be dealt with much time and money would have been saved.

Arboriculture is described by the writer in the *Pioneer* as fast becoming a self-supporting branch of the Department's work. We admit that the Department has done something useful in this direc-

tion; but surely a costly organization like an Agricultural bureau is not required for planting roadside trees. This work can be equally well performed by Tehsildars acting under the supervision of District Officers" or by officers in the Public Works Department, who are charged with the maintenance of roads. The writer in the *Pioneer* tells us that the farms for experiment and demonstration at Mirat and Cawnpur are doing excellent work. The writer, however, wisely abstains from giving details. We have over and over again shewn in these columns that many of the experiments conducted in the Model Farms relate to matters which can have no real bearing, direct or indirect, on agricultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the ordinary ryot cannot be expected to practise the transcendental agriculture of our model farms. We used to hear much of the famous plough invented by the North-West Department in the time of Mr. Buck; but we are now told that "the initial obstacle to improved ploughs in many places is that the starveling bullocks are unequal to the slightly increased draught." Did not Mr. Buck assure us that the improved plough patronised by him was admirably suited to the weak cattle of the country? From what we have said above it is clear that although the North-West Agricultural Department costs Rs. 70,000 a year, it has nothing to shew in return for this expenditure.

THE PUNJAB BORDER.

No less than fifty-nine independent tribes occupy the Punjab Border. The utmost efforts of the British Government to conciliate them have failed to produce any appreciable effect. These are all unruly men, who, occupying impregnable positions, deem themselves safe from foreign attack. They are constantly at war among themselves. Neither the power of the Amir of Kabul, nor the thunder of the British Government, has succeeded in bringing them to order and discipline. They lead a sort of wild independent life, breathing their free mountain air, and glorying in their native institutions. They are all hardy men, with their *physique* fully developed. They are capable of a strong military organization, and, may, if well disciplined, prove valuable auxiliaries to any Government. But it is as easy to govern them as to control the tempestuous sea. The Punjab Government is often placed in great difficulties in dealing with them. Their intestine broils give rise to complications which civilized methods of administering justice are unable to settle. The claims of one tribe against another are often so shadowy and undefined that to dispose of them satisfactorily is extremely difficult. A case in point is that of the claims of the Kohistanis against Kaka Khel merchants of Peshawar. It was to enforce these claims that in August last the Kohistanis of Talkot plundered some merchants of Baffa, who had ventured on to the Kohistan border. The Punjab Government was obliged to interverne, but as the Kohistanis refused to restore the plundered property until their claims against the Khaka Khel were settled, the tribe was placed under a blockade. The Kohistanis submitted to the British authorities, but the cause of their disaffection has not been removed. Their claims against the Kaka Khel are still pending, and we do not believe they will ever be settled.

The Bonerwals belong to an important tribe on the frontier. Their relations with the British Government are very unsatisfactory. Every means has been tried to make them friendly to our Government. But neither threats nor friendly offers would bring them to terms. The tribe proved so troublesome that in October last it was found necessary to place all sections of the tribe under blockade. The threat of this measure induced a large number of men to proeeed to Kabul and invoke the assistance of of the Amir. But the Amir could render them no help. In December the Bonerwals assumed an aggressive attitude, and it became necessary to support the friendly villages with troops. Active preparations were made for raiding the British settlments; and though British troops cleared the mountain gorges of the raiders, the Bonerwals have come to no settlement yet. They have opened up negotiations for assistance with the neighbouring tribes, and are showing no disposition to submit. The situation is any thing but satisfactory, and the British Government may be obliged at any moment to despatch a military expedition against the Bonerwals.

The Hindustani colony at Polosi do not show signs of becoming our friends. They are brewing mischief. They are cautious and wary, and that itself shows that they are not to be thought lightly of. They are not interfering with British subjects, nor have taken sides in inter-tribal quarrels. But their emissaries, we are told, are very active. This means in plain terms that they are aiming at a higher game. What can that be, is a question which is more easily asked than answered. An opportunity for them will not be wanting long. With the Afghan territory in a seething state of commotion, owing to the Ghilza troubles, this dangerous tribe will soon sell their services at a high price. The Punjab Government reports that they would have joined Bonerwals against the Government had an expedition been sent into Boner, and they made the probability ot such an expedition a reason for asking for conf tributions from their supporters throughout India. This tribe ought to be closely watched.

Another unruly tribe is the Akazai. In November and December, 1885, they raided on outlying hamlets of Agror on the slopes of the Black Mountain. They were placed under blockade; but the Punjab Government is obliged to admit, that it does not harm them in the least. They obtain their supplies through the neighbouring tribes. They have to pay, it is said, more for salt and other supplies, but they can well afford to do so.

These are a few among many of the Border tribes which are constantly giving trouble to the British Government. It is difficult to discover the principles which guide their actions. It seems that their conduct is not regulated by any fixed standard of morality or policy. They are led by men, who, from interested motives, instigate their worst passions, and make them a scourge to the neighbouring settlements. They act, however, as buffers, and though at times they are difficult to manage, so long as our relations with the Amir of Kabul are satisfactory, they can be easily kept under check. They do not acknowledge the Amir as their suzerain, it is true, but still their sympathies with the Afghan Government are such as would ever lead them, in times of trouble, to side with the ruler of Kabul. Our policy at present with these tribes is one of coercion. It is taken for granted that a conciliatory policy with regard to these wild tribes would be the greatest mistake imaginable, and that more the British Government inspires them with the terror of its name the more it would be able to control them. There is a geat deal of truth in this, no doubt; but, we believe, that they can be effectively managed not by physicial power alone, but by introducing into their country other forces which civilization has at her command. We do not envy the Punjab Government the task it has of keeping these inflammable materials from igniting. But it is a question of vital importance as to how these tribes can be so managed as to become friends of the British Government, and to give it active help when occasion rises. The passions and interests of these men can be easily played upon by our enemies, and, it behoves us, therefore, to do our utmost to win them over to our side.

MODERATION.

In his annual speech before the British Indian Association, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the other day, dwelt at considerable length on the value of moderation in political action. The advice was well meant, and was received with kindly feeling. Such advice seldom fails to attract attention and inspire sympathy, particularly when decked out with all the graces of extempore fluent delivery, and put forth with all the weight of one in a highly respectable social position. But reading it in a study with critical attention, one fails to avoid a feeling of sermonising, of goody goody talk, which is more redolent of good intentions, than of dialectic subtlety, or logical precision. The word "moderation" does not admit of a precise definition, and all arguments founded on it must be vague In a certain sense it is easy enough to differentiate between what is moderate and what is violent or extreme; but it is extremely difficult to draw a sharp line of distinction between the two with any chance of its being accepted as correct by opposing publicists. For polemical purposes, it is hopeless to attain the *via media* that will satisfy all parties. The golden mean may be an excellent thing, but how to attain it? To confine our attention to newspapers only; no one will deny that papers like the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Telegraph*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review* are written with consummate tact and ability, and their conductors insist that their respective papers are written with perfect calmness, unvarying moderation, and absolute judicial impartiality; but none of them admits that his rivals are moderate in their tone. The same thing may be predicated of the Anglo-Indian Press. The *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, the *Bombay Gazette* and other leading papers are certainly ably conducted; but is their tone as regards the people of this country moderate? They think it is moderate and fair and just; but do the people think so? Had they done so, the complaint about "the scurrility of the native press" would never have had a cause. We enjoy an advantage in this respect. The *Hindoo Patriot* has never been denounced by Government as scurrilous; but this advantage has certainly not been acquired by scrupulously following the best models of polemical literature. Had we exerted our utmost to copy the tone and vigorous language of the London papers named above, our paper would have failed totally in securing the negative merit it has, but gained in reputation among our countrymen as a fearless, outspoken organ of the people. The great cause of misunderstanding between our rulers and our press, is the language used in regard to each other by the two nations. It is undeniable that the language of the vernacular papers *in re* English offenders is not always the most courteous, and the transition from offenders to other people, in other words, hasty generalization, is not uncommon. We hold, however, that if a fair comparison be made, the vernacular or the Anglo-Vernacular papers would be found not a whit more offensive than the best of the Anglo-Indian papers. For instance, if we take the two leading papers, the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, for one year, say for 1886, and cull all the strong words used in them against the "natives," and place them against such a collection of strong words used against Englishmen in any two leading vernacular papers, the latter will be found to be quite stale by the side of the former. A good deal has been done for some time to poison the ears of our rulers, by the secret circulation of treble-distilled venom under the name of reports on vernacular papers,—reports which contain all the bad or supposed to be bad passages of vernacular papers,—and nothing more,—some thing in the same way in which all the obscene passages of a book were, at one time, put at the end of a volume. At one time such reports were published, and their unjust, one-sided, erroneous, misrepresenting character was the subject of frequent comment. Now, the thing is managed secretly and marked "confidential," and there is no means of checking erroneous and misleading translations of short dislocated passages. But such as they are, we are prepared to show that the amount of race-antagonism they contain bears no proportion to what we daily get in the Anglo-Indian papers, only in the former case the evil is brought to our notice in its concentrated form without any relief or toning down, while in the latter we have the hard words extensively diluted. Were the Government to obtain a weekly report of all the hard words only in the Anglo-Indian press, the matter would have assumed quite a different aspect. It would have been easy for a vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular paper, to bring out the counterpart of the poisonous weekly reports, by a weekly summary of all the hard words said against the natives; but it would cause an incalculable amount of ill blood. Our rulers, though human, are still able to account for the unmitigated rancorousness of a report which culls only rancourous language and nothing

more; but the native public at large will not exercise the same discrimination, and the irritation of feeling would be frightful. On several occasions, we have had propositions before us for publishing a column of extracts every week to illustrate English feeling against the natives, and we summarily put them down. During the Ilbert Bill time, two or three persons were employed to compile a volume of "elegant extracts" from Anglo-Indian papers regarding the "natives," and we caused the project to be abandoned. But has our forbearance, or the forbearance of our countrymen, produced any good fruit? We grieve to say, none at all. Newspapers are but the mouthpieces of the people they represent. No newspaper can last long which is opposed to the opinion of its readers. During the Ilbert Bill discussions when the foremost member of the High Court bar and the foremost representative of the merchants of Calcutta denounced the ladies of our noblest families, the Anglo-Indian papers, with an honorable exception or two, supported them to the echo, even when the revilers themselves were in very shame obliged to make some recantation. They would have lost their subscribers had they done otherwise. We remained silent; but we did not thereby succeed in preventing the Defence Association and Mr. Atkins from covering all England with lying and most scandalous placards representing the people of this country in the worst possible light. True, the occasion was an important one to the non-official Europeans; a cherished privilege of theirs was about to be taken away; but it was certainly not more important to them than what the present is to the people of this country. The question at issue just now is—whether the people should be allowed any share in the higher services of the country, or be left confined to the lowest posts, as hewers of wood and drawers of water, as heretofore? Some European merchants have written a strong protest against the *status quo* being disturbed, as that might injure their interests; the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has countersigned this protest; the Anglo-Indian papers have supported the prayer with an array of reasons which include the foulest of aspersions against the moral character of the natives; and Europeans have not been wanting who have appeared before the Public Service Commission to strengthen their party spirit by their evidence. Now, the Ilbert Bill concerned only those who may be accused of criminal offences,—a small fraction, not a hundred per year,—whereas Government service concerns every one who looks to it for his living; but compare the commotions produced by the Europeans and the natives. The Europeans turned every thing topsy turvy, and the natives, it would be no exaggeration to say' have taken the charges brought against their character almost without a protest; and yet for what little they have said, the accusations of violent race-animosity, scurrilousness, &c., have been most freely brought forward by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. If moderation be, as we take it, a relative term, and must bear a fair relation to the question at issue, we have offered no moderate opposition to the project, but practically no opposition. The sin of a clever pickpocket may offer a subject for amusement only, and may be disposed of with a joke; but a murder calls for severe denunciation; and to preach moderation on such an occasion is a positive insult. Following this principle in regard to the service question we hold that a fairly moderate opposition proportioned to the importance of the question would have indeed been a very staunch one. Why has this been the case? Not because the press and the people do not feel the importance of the question; but because our publicists, knowing not what exactly they are to do, have been anxious to carry out the advice of the Viceroy, the great officers of state, and the leaders of society who have been preaching moderation without defining what they mean. At the same time, great mischief is being done by the non-official Europeans who try to account for our moderation by saying that the people at large do not wish their countrymen to get any high office and, therefore, are silent. There are, besides, some of our countrymen who would gladly set fire to a village to poach an egg, and their action has to be guarded against. India has often been sold by her sons. She had her Judas Iscariot, and her Bazaines, her Umichands and Meer Jaffirs; she has them still; and many of these would for even an honorary office, a Star or some other bauble, sell her thrice over. These side with the enemy and threaten serious harm. It is painful to notice these Bazaines, but they are inherent in civilized society. There has never been a society where they did not exist. We have to tolerate them in the same way as we do murderers and other sinners. We are thankful that after all their number is small and insignificant. Leaving them aside we have to observe that the affairs of this world cannot be all conducted with rose-water. Questions must every now and then arise in which the interests of the different sections of the people must be divided, and passion must be excited, and when such is the case and the matters at stake are of serious importance, it is hopeless to expect discussions to be conducted as they are in the saloons of Windsor Castle. Strong language is then unavoidable, and then comes the question to what length strength of language is allowable, and where should the boundary line be drawn? For a long time, parliamentary language was held to be synonymous with propriety, but we doubt if, in these days of Crimes Bills, that language can be predicated by the term "moderate." It behoves our Mentors, therefore, to lay down the law for our guidance. Let them accurately define what they mean by "moderation," and we shall be satisfied. Or, what would be better still, let our rulers, who find fault with the tone of our language—let the Secretaries of Sir Rivers Thompson, who wrote the last Administration Report and therein denounced the vernacular press—name half-a-dozen of the best English or Anglo-Indian models for our guidance, and we promise that neither we nor our vernacular editors will for a moment exceed the models set before us. It would take us a deal of time to attain to the tone, vigor and dash of the young lions of the *Saturday Review*, and for years we shall be meeker and more flabby than any Little Goody Two-shoes that may be set before us. As for our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, we know they will, like Shaikh Sadi, tell us that we should follow their advice and not their example, and their advice, we have a lurking suspicion, we must confess, is not always perfectly disinterested. Let us, however, accept the advice, such as it is, without a question, and we shall yet make no advance, for who will decide when we fail? A Viceroy is but a human being, and when he is charged with injudicious actions, as Lord Dufferin was in connexion with the Tenancy Bill, *Times* telegram and the Civil Service minute, can he be expected to be the best judge of what is moderation? Can our Lieutenant-Governors, who are much more frequently found fault with—Sir Rivers Thompson was unfortunate enough to be attacked every day—enact the calmest and most impartial judge? The officers of Government, particularly those in the Mufassil, are doomed, from the nature of their position, to be criticised every day, and they cannot be our impartial judges. To let them alone would be to let alone the Sullivans and Garstins and Thomases, the Mosleys, the Taylors and the Newberys; or to abdicate the functions of a free press; to criticise them, however mildly and moderately, is to disturb a hornet's nest against us. Rightly considered, the political interests of the European and the native sections of the community should not be divergent, but practically the case is different; and those two sections cannot fairly judge each other when their sectional interests are concerned. Sir Stewart Bayley gave some very sound advice the other day when he said, "the common sense and good feeling of moderate men of both parties has always done something, I believe, to restore harmony, and if only time be given for this feeling to operate, and if the leaders and public writers of both parties will ever use a spirit of mutual forbearance and respect, of courtesy and self-restraint, I feel sure that the efforts of the community itself will do more good than any Government can do in this direction. Time is on their side. 'Wait, my faith is large in time, and that which shapes it to some perfect end.' But we do not see much prospect of its being followed; certainly not with men like Sir Lepel Griffin, who is in the running for a Lieutenant-Governorship, writing in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. To condense the advice, let it be reduced to "bear and forbear." We will accept it; but it has, we must confess, too much of the ring of the millennium.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his private Secretary and Sir Alfred Croft, visited the Calcutta School of Arts on Wednesday before last and expressed great satisfaction at the progress of the pupils. His Honor visited the Economic Museum on Saturday before last, and complimented Mr. Traylokyanath Mukerjee on the vast and varied collections of the Museum. The Presidency and the Alipore jails also have been visited.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* returns to the charge with fresh vigor, and makes light of the threat of a libel suit. We do still believe that there is no truth in the statements made by it against the officer in question; but we feel that even totally unfounded statements, if left uncontradicted, are apt to do harm, and therefore, desire to see some steps taken by Government to put a stop to such scandal. A gentleman once a Lieutenant-Governor and subsequently Member of a Board of Revenue, had, many years ago, to be removed from office for charges not unlike what we have now before us. More recently, a District judge in Bengal was reduced to the position, rank and pay of a Joint Magistrate, certainly not to help him to pay off his creditors quickly. In neither case was there the slightest question about the rectitude of official duty. Some people say that the present debts are due to losses sustained by the publication of books which would not sell, and not to any misconduct; but we look upon this explanation as malicious.

THE Allahabad print has been of late hard at work to produce brilliant corruscations of startling words. Amidst its many painful throe's it has more than once produced some thing, better than its average, such as it is. The last is, "warter tight compartments of Indian Society", to imply castes.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, Sir Alfred Croft's mission to Simla is to compile a review of the present state of education in India; others say it has some reference to a conference for considering the status and constitution of the special schools for Europeans.

THE address of the Mahamedan Literary Society to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, which was presented on Friday last was, as became it, purely congratulatory. His honor's reply also was pitched in the same key, and was complimentary all round and particulary to the able and popular secretary of the Society, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadoor.

WE learn from the Lucknow paper that "Kunwar Hurnam Singh Ahluwalia, C.I.E., Manager of the Kapurthala Estates in Oudh, and the Honorary Secretary of the Taluqdars' Association, left Lucknow on Saturday night for Calcutta *en route* to England. Kunwar Sahib is accompanied by his wife and children, and the latter will be left in England for their education. Kunwar Harnam Singh will be in London during the Royal Jubilee celebration, and while in Europe, it is his intention to visit the principal continental capitals, including St. Petersburg. He has also sketched out a trip through Spain and Portugal, and hopes to return to India and Lucknow before Sir Alfred Lyall retires from the Lieutenant-Governor-ship in the cold weather."

THE *Indian Daily News* learns that Sir Bradford Leslie contemplates, during his stay in England, raising again the question of a Central Railway Station on a convenient side in Calcutta for all the Railways to be connected by the new Hughly Bridge, and having it finally settled both by the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company at Home and the Secretary of State for India.

IT is a distinct loss to the Presidency College that Mr. J. Elliot, one of its best professors, should frequently be removed from his sphere of work. He has now been deputed to officiate for the Meteorological reporter to the Government of India, and Mr. Pedler will be his *locum tenes* in a similar capacity under the Bengal Government.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out early in Monday evening in Grant's Lane, Jaunbazar, quite adjacent to the Municipal office. The hay, grass, straw grain and rice shops of the locality caught fire and in a few minutes the lurid glare of the flames illuminated the neighbourhood. The blank walls of the surrounding *pacca* houses, effectually stemmed the progress of the conflagration, not before, however, the venetians and some of the windows of a large two-storeyed boarding house had been burnt down. The crowd that was drawn together rendered what little help it could, but it was sometime before the fire brigade appeared on the scene, and some more time still before they had a supply of water to work with.

A CONTEMPORARY believes that there is little likelihood of Sir William Hunter's returning to India. He was not well when he left Bombay for England, and it will be a distinct loss and misfortune to India should our contemporary's belief be realized. We trust that the change of air and the voyage will restore Sir William to health and to his sphere of usefulness in India. His unlimited energy and his broad-hearted sympathy with everything Indian, have greatly endeared him to the Indian public. To the Government also his services have been of the utmost value in various departments, though some people have not failed to insinuate that he is the veritable "white elephant" of the service, though after Theebaw's relief from the cares of the Burmese sovereignty through kind English intercession, the phrase has grown out of date. It is said that he will represent India at the Imperial Federation Conference to be held in London.

THE plain-labours of the Public Service Sub-Committee are at an end, and with the accession of the hot weather they have hastened to the hills on the plea of examining the heads of departments now pleasantly congregated at Simla, and of considering and compiling their report. The report, our readers may rest assured, will not be published in a hurry.

THE annual meeting of the Science Association was held on Wednesday under the presidency of Nawab Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur. The Honorary Secretary, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, submitted the annual report, which showed that there were 98 lectures delivered during the year under review. Of these, twenty-three lectures were delivered by Father Lafont on general physics; twenty lectures by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar on electricity and heat; twenty-three by Rajani Kanta Sen on chemistry; seven in practical physics by Mr. Jagadish Chandra Basu, and twenty-five in practical chemistry by Babu Ram Chander Dutta. The laboratory had an accession of a few scientific instruments during the year, the most important of which were a dynamo-electric machine, a manual motor to work the dynamo-machine, an incandescent lamp, a hero's fountain, an electromotor, &c. As regards the financial aspect of the Association it was reported that a sum of Rs. 5,284-10-9 was in hand, but a much larger sum was required to construct a proper laboratory, the necessity for which had become urgent for the protection of the valuable instruments and apparatus which were now located in the old dilapidated building.

THE members of the Central Muhammadan National Association and its branches waited in deputation on His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday last with an address of welcome. The address, short as it was, did not fail to allude to conflicting interests of the different sections of the Indian Community, and to claim His Honor's exclusive support of the interests which the deputation represented. His Honor assured them that he would receive their *loyal* and *unprejudiced* judgment in any measures which might be adapted for *public* benefit. His Honor impressed upon them the value of self-help, and reminded them that the enquiries of the Education Commission show that the relations of the Muhammadan community to the educational system of the country have greatly improved during the last few years. His Honor fittingly concluded by reminding them of what the Commission says about their claims to exclusive support. "Special encouragement to any class is in itself an evil, and it will be a sore reproach to the Mahammadans if the pride they have shown in other matters does not stir them up to a course of honourable activity; to a determination that, whatever their backwardness in the past, they will not suffer themselves to be outstripped in the future; to a conviction that self-help and self-sacrifice are at once nobler principles of conduct, and surer paths to worldly success than sectarian reserve, or the hope of exceptional indulgence." Our Muhammadan friends will not fail to take the wholesome lessons to heart, we hope.

WE are much pleased to see that the claims of our countrymen in the Treasury are being gradually recognised. There was never a better Accountant than the late Rai Shama Churn Dey, Bahadur, but he never rose to anything beyond Assistant Comptrollership. For the first time then a native has been appointed to act as Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General in the person of Babu Rajani Nath Ray, an able and modest young man. This is in consequence of Mr. Gay, the Comptroller, taking eight months' furlough. Mr. Atkinson, a thoroughly worthy and able officer, officiates for Mr. Gay, and Mr. Kellner, the deputy, takes Mr. Atkinson's place.

MR. F. B Peacock, the able and popular Secretary to the Government of Bengal, shortly proceeds, we hear, on furlough. He would have gone away sometime ago, but stayed a little while only to give the benefit of his wide experience in the Secretariat to Sir Steuart Bayley in the beginning of his administration.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the Government of India have been asked to see that in all departments, articles of indigenous manufacture are used in preference to those imported. It is not, however, the asking to see "that is wanting so much as the actual process of seeing."

THE 'Indian Jurist, a respectable law journal, is daily making satisfactory progress, we are glad to note. The new arrangements in the Editorial management make it specially valuable to judges and legal practitioners and to all who care about law.

THE Howrah police deserves credit for unearthing a band of unscrupulous cattle-poisoners, who made a regular trade of their nefarious business, and pampered themselves at the expense of harmless citizens. Their plan was to take a lease of *Bhagaras*, or carcass depots of the neighbourhood, and to engage *chamars* to poison cattle while grazing. They were not without the countenance of some Police and Municipal underlings who were regularly paid for their help. The best part of the story is that the dealers were not content with making money by the horn, hoof, hide and bone, but had a regular lessee to supply meat to the Municipal Market for the special benefit of the beef-eating population of Howrah. The Municipality propose to do away with the system of leasing out *Bhagars*. We are not sure that this will have any effect but of impoverishing the Municipal Exchequer. Police vigilance and condign punishment meted out to those convicted may check the evil which, the Police may not be aware, is not confined to the Town of Howrah alone or the neighbourhood, but affects very perniciously the whole of the District.

A well-deserved degradation, suspension or dismissal, of a higher Police officer has sometimes a very wholesome effect on the entire force as occasionally reminding the members that *their* misdemeanours cannot always claim impunity. We are, therefore, glad to see that the Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police has seen fit to dismiss one of his subordinates for gross misconduct. Inspector Fitzgerald is the officer who has come to grief, for having taken to drinking very heavily and for gross misconduct in respect of certain females. The Inspector lately quite distinguished himself by his prosecution of certain pleaders of the Small Cause Court on the pretence of their having offered him a bribe. Under the severe cross examination of Messrs Ghosh, Pugh and Gasper, the officer and his colleagues and his superior came out not extra creditably, and the pleaders were discharged. Inspector Fitzgerald's case ought to be a warning to his brother-officers, and all found in the same boat with him ought to be unhesitatingly dismissed from the service.

Galpa and *Gan* or "song and story" is the title of a newly started fortnightly-journal. It is, we are informed, under the guidance of Babu Manmohan Bose. The first and second numbers are promising, and contain some readable songs and a series of society novelettes.

THE announcement that Babu Pratap Chandra Mazumdar proposes to bring out a life of the late Babu Keshab Chandra Sen will be gratifying to those who care for really good biographical works of which we have unfortunately so few. Keshab Chandra was one of our best men, and none is more fitted to make known to the public his thoughts, doings and teachings than Babu Pratap Chandra who was constantly associated with him in all he did. The work, we expect, will be executed in a spirit of sympathy, and, at the same time, impartiality, which are essential to the success of biographical works.

BABU Kali Prasanna Dey, we are glad to be informed, intends shortly to revive the old *National Magazine*. The Magazine did good work in its day, and its revival will be a gain to our periodical literature. Great pains will be taken, we are assured, to make the magazine a success. King Theebaw's life, which Babu Kali Prasanna Dey is bringing out, will appear in the Magazine and add much to its interest.

BABU Hara Dhan Mukerji, of Arparah, is a practical agriculturist, and his father and grandfather had been so before his time and had done well. When, therefore, he proposes to enlighten the public on matters agricultural, we are bound to accord him his due as an expert and a specialist. Scientific works on Agriculture in Bengali as prepared in this country are yet rare, and any accession to our agricultural literature is always welcome. The first part of *Krishi-tattva* which used to be published piecemeal in our vernacular contemporary of the *Soma Prakas*, is Babu Hara Dhan Mukerji's work, and has the merit of originality in many respects. To the practical agriculturist, the work will be of great use as it goes into full details of the questions it deals with. The author has the courage of his convictions, and tells his readers point-blank that it is the merest nonsense to pretend that agriculture in this country is daily going down, because forsooth our peasantry are not initiated in its more advanced mysteries as a science as well as an art. They used to do well enough before with their pristine methods, which by the way

are highly scientific, and if they don't do as well now the reason must be sought elsewhere. We trust he will have encouragement enough to complete his work. If agriculture is to be taught in our schools we would like to see books of a practical turn like the one under notice in the hands of our boys.

AFTER quoting a few lines from a recent article of ours, the *Indian Spectator* says, "We underline these passages to show how closely they paraphrase Mr. Justice Pinhey's remarks on the case, that 'it would be a barbarous, a cruel, and a revolting thing to compel a young lady, etc., that when the plaintiff found that the young lady was unwilling to share his home, he should not have tried to recover her person as if she had been a horse or a bullock.' Thus the Hindu scholar and the English judge agree in their sentiments on the point, and yet the former denounced the latter for being sentimental." We still adhere to the opinion that *our law looks upon the use of force on woman with the greatest abhorrence.* We may add in perfect sincerity that had it not done so, we would have denounced it. So particular is the Hindu law on the subject that it makes exceptions of female offenders in regard to severe or degrading punishments. For instance, for some heinous offences the law ordains shaving of the head and deportation; but for a woman guilty of the offence, says *Parasara,* the shaving should be emblematical, and the cropping of three inches of the ends of the tresses should be accepted as equivalent to shaving. We like much this decorum and sense of propriety; but we cannot on that account forbear donouncing Mr. Justice Pinhey of sickly sentimentalism, unworthy of his judicial character. His office required him to administer law faithfully and fearlessly, and not to enact his part for the entertainment of the gallery, and he failed in this duty. Let us for a moment suppose that, instead of Dadaji, a Hindu carpenter, the plaintiff in the case had been a Christian Jones, Smith, or Robinson, and the marriage had been contracted with the consent of the bride then on her thirteenth year,—when she was qualified to give her consent under the English law,—would the judge have been justified in indulging in dithyrambics about "barbarous," "cruel," and "revolting" compulsion of a "young lady" like a "horse or a bullock?" He would have passed his sentence, following a long line of precedents laid down by the Ecclesiastical and the Divorce Courts, and never dreamt of sentimentalism. If he failed, the appellate Courts would have soon taught him his duty. In the case under notice, he failed in his duty by playing to the gallery, and we were in duty bound to denounce him, and we did. That we were right in our remarks is obvious from the fact of the appellate Court having set aside his judgment. Our contemporary tries to drive us to a corner by giving us the choice of either co-operating with Professor Wordsworth's Committee to set aside the Hindu law, or, "dispite the glorious humanity of the old (Hindu) law, good enough for wordy boast, accept the condition of "adult consent—which is the essence of English law." We reject the dilemma in *toto.* We deny too that "adult consent," "is the essence of English law." That law recognises the validity of infant consent, *i. e.,* consent given at the thirteenth year of a girl.

THE hero of the Rukmabai romance has now come before the public. Dadaji Bhikaji, the plaintiff, has published his version of the case. It altogether destroys the charm of the story. The young lady is no paragon of learning; she does not know English enough to be able to read or to understand the purport of her defence as drafted in English by her lawyers, and is obliged to make an attorney's clerk explain to her the substance of it in Marhatti, and she attests the document in Marhatti letters. She was married at 13 or 14 and not at 11. The uncertainty is due to horoscopes being scarce among such low castes as carpenters. Her repugnance to the society of her husband is not due to the latter's asthma or consumption, for doctors certify that his lungs are perfectly sound, and he has no asthma. She cannot complain that the surroundings of her husband's house are immoral or offensive, though, perhaps, there is in it no drawing-room with a piano on one side and a marble fountain charged with Eau de Cologne on the other. She had for several years seen her husband before her marriage. There was no cruel guardian who forcibly gave her away to one whom she hated. Her mother, who was her natural guardian, her grandfather, who was her legal guardian, and her stepfather, arranged the marriage when she was unable, owing to her tender age, to exercise her choice. The whole plot resolves itself into a scheme to dispose of three small houses, a garden and some ornaments worth about twenty-five thousand rupees, which Dr. Sakharam, the step-father, wanted to see transferred to his nephew, the plaintiff, but subsequently, falling out with him, wanted jointly with Jaintibai, the mother of the girl, and Harichand Jadowji, the grand father, to keep in his own hands. Dr. Sakharam is now dead, and Jaintibai, in her second widowhood, is agreeable to retain the property in her own or her father's hands, even by robbing her daughter of the society of her husband. What a prosaic carpentry business throughout! Of course, Mr. Bhikaji's statements are open to challenge, and there may be a good deal yet left in the back ground which cannot, while the case is yet *sub judice,* be exposed with advantage. But public interest in the case is now all blown away. By the way, can't a carpenter woman divorce one husband and take up another by the custom of the country in Bombay? In Bengal she can, and does take advantage of the custom pretty often.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR J. E. Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the India Office had been informed that the insurgent movement of the Ghilzais was not spreading, and that the Amir's troops had been successful.

IT is believed that there is still reason to hope that the Amir Abdul Rahman will succeed in vindicating his authority in Afghanistan, but in the event of his overthrow it will not necessarily lead to complications between Russia and England. On the contrary, it will enable the two Powers to enter into arrangements with a view to suppress the tribal war and place the country under a protected ruler.

PREVIOUS to going into Committee on the Crimes Bill in the House of Commons (April 26) Mr. Reid, the member for the Dumfries Burghs, moved that they should not proceed further with the Bill until the Land Bill had passed the House of Lords and been presented to the Commons. Mr. Balfour, in reply, said that the Government were unable to accept the amendment. The House then adjourned.

THE Dominion Parliament, by a majority of eighty-eight votes, has passed a resolution condemning coercion in Ireland.

THE House of Commons (on April 28) rejected by 341 against 240 votes the amendment moved by Mr. Reid that the House should not proceed with the Irish Criminal Law Amendment Bill until the Irish Land Bill had passed the Lords and been presented to the Commons.

SIR Drummond Wolff has proposed that the evacuation of Egypt by the British should take place in five years. The Turkish Commissioners have rejected this proposal, and have asked the palace for further direction.

THE death of Lord Kinnaird is announced.

THE delegates from the Crown Colonies, who are attending the sitting of the Colonial Conference, have accepted the Imperial proposal for the naval defences of the Colonies.

HER Majesty the Queen is returning to Windsor from Aix-les-Bains.

HER Majesty arrived at Windsor on the 29th April day.

HIS Holiness the Pope has offered to mediate between France and Germany in the Schnaebell affair.

IT is understood that Germany will release Schnaebell if it is proved he was invited to enter German territory,

THE German Government has ordered the release of M. Schnaebell.

MR. CHARRES PRINSEP of the India Office is dead.

A fatal accident occurred in Tuesday evening at the Kristna bridge on the Koregan-Miraj section of the West Deccan Railways. A girder was blown down by the heavy wind, killing six coolies on the spot, and wounding other eight who are not expected to recover. This section is nearly completed, and will probably be opened early next week.

A fire broke out at Messrs Pierce, Leslie and Co's coffee curing establishment at Cochin (April 26th) Produce worth half to three-quarters of a lakh was destroyed. It was insured.

THE *Standarad* states that Maharaja Dhuleep Singh has had an interview with M. Katkoff at Moscow.

THE Dervishes in Wady Halfa district having again gathered for purposes of taking the offensive. Colonel Chermside with force, advanced and attacked the enemy, and after some fighting, completely defeated the dervishes, killing many, including their leader. The enemy's camp was also captured

---

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL.D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes :—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principle being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses.

Mr. E. GUYOT a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a consentrated solution of ta called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GOUT'S TAR SOLULTION is undubitably the best remedy for colds, Bronchitis and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablesponful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp disceases PRICKLY-HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As
The Albert Edward Institute, Poona	13	4
Syed Wagar Hossein, Arrah	6	10
H. H. Maharaja of Indore	13	4
Trigunanund Upadhya, Rattonpore	13	4
C. A. S. Bedford Esq., Chittagong	5	9
Babus Obinash Chunder Banerji, Aligarh	13	4
,, Kally Kissur Tagore, Massoorie	13	4
,, Sarodapersad Ghose, Dumka	5	0
,, Sarodapersad Roy, Majida	6	10
,, Jadoo Nath Das, Manickgunge, Dacca	13	4
,, Sreeram Ganguly, Berhampur	10	0
,, Hem Chunder Baroonah, Gowhatty	9	1
,, Khetter Mohun Paul t, Ampta	6	10
,, Kadar Nath Mookerji, Woolow	13	4
,, Gopal Chunder Daw, Barripore	13	4
,, Bani Persad, Parsa	6	8
,, Janoky Nath Mozoomdar, Dabigunge	9	5
,, Gopal Vishwas Rao, Dhar	13	4
,, Sreeram Chatterji, Saknara	6	10
,, Dhurony Dhur Bannerji, Rawalpindi	13	4
,, Bany Madub Mookerji, Peoree	13	4
,, Luksmi Sunker Misro, Benares	6	10
,, Kally Nath Dhur, Dehra Dun	13	4

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April 20th, 1887.*

General.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. F. Wyer, B.C S., of his commission as Captain Commandant of the Dacca Volunteer Rifles.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 11th instant, vice Mr. F. J. G. Campbell on furlough.

Mr A. Boroosh, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakhally, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and collectors, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr. R. Cornish, on furlough.

Babu Monmohun Chuckerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Puri, is vested with the powers of a collector under section 4 of the public Demands, Recovery Act VII (B.C) of 1880 in the District of Puri, vice Babu Probhat chunder chatterji on leave.

Mr. F. J. G. campbell, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 13th instant.

Babu Nani Lal Mukerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore, Julpigori, is transferred to the District of Bogra.

Moulvi Fuziul Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Alipore, Julpigori.

Mr. J. C. L. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Pubna.

Mr. W. H. Verner, C. S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 25 h March 1887.

Mr. T, Smith, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough on the 8th April 1887.

Mr. R. De. Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furridpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. A. Weeks, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. C. F. Worsley, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Brigade-Surgeon S M Shircore of his appointment as Honorary Surgeon of the "Central Bengal Light Horse.".

Babu Girendra Chunder Bannerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for one month, under sections 128-1 and 141 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 2nd March 1887.

Babu Anondo Chunder Bose, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector in charge of the Kalkini Estates in Furridpore is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, *vice* Babu Kalipodo Chuckerbutty.

Babu Anando Chunder Bose will, however, continue to be in charge of the Kalkini Estates, until further order.

Babu Sri Nath Sen, Temporary sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan Division, is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, *vice* Babu Anando Chunder Bose, and is posted to Kutubdea, Chittagong.

Babu Opendra Chunder Mozumder, Income-tax Assessor, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, vice Babu Horipado Ghose.

Babu Opendro Chunder Mozumder will, however, continue to be employed on his present duties, until futher orders.

Babu Kali Kumar Roy, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Ceittagong, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy-Collector of the fourth grade, vice Babu Opendra Chunder Mozumder, and is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Babu Burhendoe Nurain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the power of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Benode Bahary Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan is transferred temporarily to the Ranigunge Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Nobin Krishna Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Tipperah.

This cancels the order of the 19th instant, transferring Babu Tariny Prosad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, to Tipperah.

Babu Ishan Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Purneah, and is posted to the Sudder station of that District.

Mr. A. D. B. Gomess, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Huggly, is appointed to have charge of the Serampore Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Ritchie, or until further orders.

Mr. F. C. Bernes is appointed to act as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery during the absence, on deputation of Mr. C. E. Buckland, or until further orders, with effect from the 4th April 1887.

Police.—Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Bogra District Police, is confirmed in the first grade of Assistant Superindents of Police, with effect from the 24th October 1886, vice Mr. F, A. Chichester.

In modification of the order, dated the 14th March, 1887, Mr. F. E. Kemp is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the second grade, with effect from the 11th November, 1886, vice Babu Jadub Chunder Deb.

Mr. Kemp is also appointed to to act, until further orders in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 11th November 1886.

Mr S N Walker, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, in temporary charge of the Purneah District Police is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the third grade, with effect from the 11th November 1886, vice Mr. F. E. Kemp.

Advertisements.

WONDERFUL ULCER CURE.

All sorts of ulcer, new or old, ordinary or obstinate are healed by it. Very old *sores*, *syphilitic* and *mercurial* ulcers, *sinuses*, all sorts of eczema, ulcers from ringworm, and even leprosy are cured by it. Many cases have easily and very rapidly been effected by it, in cases where the arts of Allopaths Homœpaths and all other scientific professions totally failed-

...This medicine is quite free from mercury. It is composed of pure *ghee* (clarified butter)with the juice of some indigenous medicinal plants. Th's *ghee* is to be applied according to direction on the ulcer externally and *not to be taken* internally.

The medicine is sent in tin cases. For one tin of medicine price is—

Annas Ten (10) only—Postage annas Four (4) only (V. P. Rupee 1 one.)

Commission allowed to whlesale buyers.

Remittances are to be made to me at the following address

NIRAD CHANDRA BASU

48 Champatola 1st lane,—Calcutta.

TESTIMONIALS.

Innumerable persons have been cured by this medicine. Out of the numerous letters, testimonials and credentials I print below a few ;—

1st letter

Sir

I tried your medicine on a patient under my treatment who was suffering from an old sinus. The patient is wholly cured of it. At present another sore (not so old as the former one)having come under my treatment, I intend to administer your medicine. I send you the price for one case of medicine kindly oblige me with its sharp despatch.

Your's *&s. &c.* *Akhoy Coomar Ghose.—Saidpur. N. B. S. R*

2nd letter

Sir,

The patient has been greatly benefitted by the medicine you sent me. So my heartfelt sense of gratitude and thanks to you. Now I acknowledge with thanks that the patient was suffering for last one year from the sore. Doctor's and Hakims treatment failed to heal it. Within a week's application of your medicine, the sore is now wholly cured

Yours &c. *&c. Prosannocoomar Bose.*

(*Goods clerk*) *Ludhiana, Panjab.*

3rd letter

Sir,

I am greatly benefitted by your medicine. I beg that you will kindly send me one case more without dealy. Three-fourths of the ulcer are healed up and the patient will be highly glad and obliged to find it fully cured. I pray to God that He may grant you long life to relieve such poor sufferers as the patient

Yours &c. *&c. Bhagaban Chandra Acharjya,*

Gankar, MirjaPur P. O. Murshidabad,

No. 109

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones: therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Our Special Compaign Watch for India ..	16 8	and 18 8
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	„ 20 8
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch ..	28 8	„ 30 8
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	19 8	„ 20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.

Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,

25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. 35

মূল্যবান্ সম্পত্তি বিক্রয়।

যেহেতু জীবনরাম ওরফে গোঁদুবাবু প্রভৃতি প্রতিবাদির নামে নিম্ন সাক্ষরকারীর বাদীত্বে দায়েরী জেলা রাজসাহীর সবজজ আদালতে সন ১৮৮৩ সালের ৩৪নং মোকর্দ্দমার পক্ষগণের পরস্পর আপস-নিষ্পত্তি হইয়া গত সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ২রা মার্চ্চ তারিখে উক্ত আদালতে সোলেনামা দাখিল হইয়া তদনুসারে ঐ মোকর্দ্দমা ডিক্রি হইয়াছে ঐ সোলেন মা এবং তন্মূলক উক্ত ডিক্রীর সর্ত্তানুসারে নিম্ন স্বাক্ষরকারী বাদী প্রকাশিত হ্যাণ্ডবিল ও ক্যাটালগ অনুযায়ী ভূমি সম্পত্তি ইমারত, জমিদারী এবং অন্যান্য স্থাবর সম্পত্তি বিক্রয় করণার্থে ক্ষমবান হইয়া সন ১৮৮৭ সালের ১৬ই মে (সোমবার অবধি আরম্ভ করিয়া প্রতিদিন প্রাতে ৬টা হইতে ১০টা ও অপরাহ্নে ৪ট হইতে ৬॥ অবধি, যে পর্য্যন্ত সমুদয় লাট বিক্রয় শেষ না হয় সে পর্য্যন্ত মোঃ রামপুর ঘোড়ামারা নিম্ন সাক্ষরকারী রিসিভারের আপীষে স্বয়ং অথবা তাঁহার প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবান ব্যক্তি জেলা রাজসাহির, বগুড়া ও পাবনা জেলার অন্তর্গত যেবাক সম্পত্তি প্রকাশ্য নিলামে সর্ব্ব উচ্চ মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিবেন। অতএব এতদ্দ্বারা জমিদার, ভূম্যাধিকারী, মহাজন, এবং অন্যান্য সকলকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে যদি কেহ ঐ সকল সম্পত্তি ক্রয় করণার্থে তৎসংক্রান্ত অতিরিক্ত কোন বিবরণ জ্ঞাত হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাহা হইলে অবিলম্বে নিম্ন সাক্ষরকারীর রামপুর বোয়ালিয়াস্থিত আফিসে হেড্‌আসিষ্টাণ্টের নিকট অনুসন্ধান করিবেন।

এল: এ: ওঙ্‌ট কিল্ড।

বম্বে হাইকোর্টের দায়েরী ১৮৭৪ সালের ৫০০ নং মোকর্দ্দমার নিযুক্ত কান্দারিমল ছুলিচাঁদ নামক ষ্টেটের রিসিভার ও ম্যানেজার।

বোস ফ্রেন্দ এণ্ড কোং বিক্রেতাগণ

মো: রামপুর বোয়ালিয়া ঘোড়ামারা।

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality : for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

For further information address—Mr. F. Crowder, 156 Radha Bazar, Calcutta. 71

NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; large size, Rs. 2 ; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurramtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Mâharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Ban kof Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Luckuow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

51 Secretary and Treasurer.

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior)	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta,*
Capital and other Funds £383,734 *on the* 31*st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Risks on the Lives of Native Gentlemen taken at favorable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries. 434

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be on sidered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

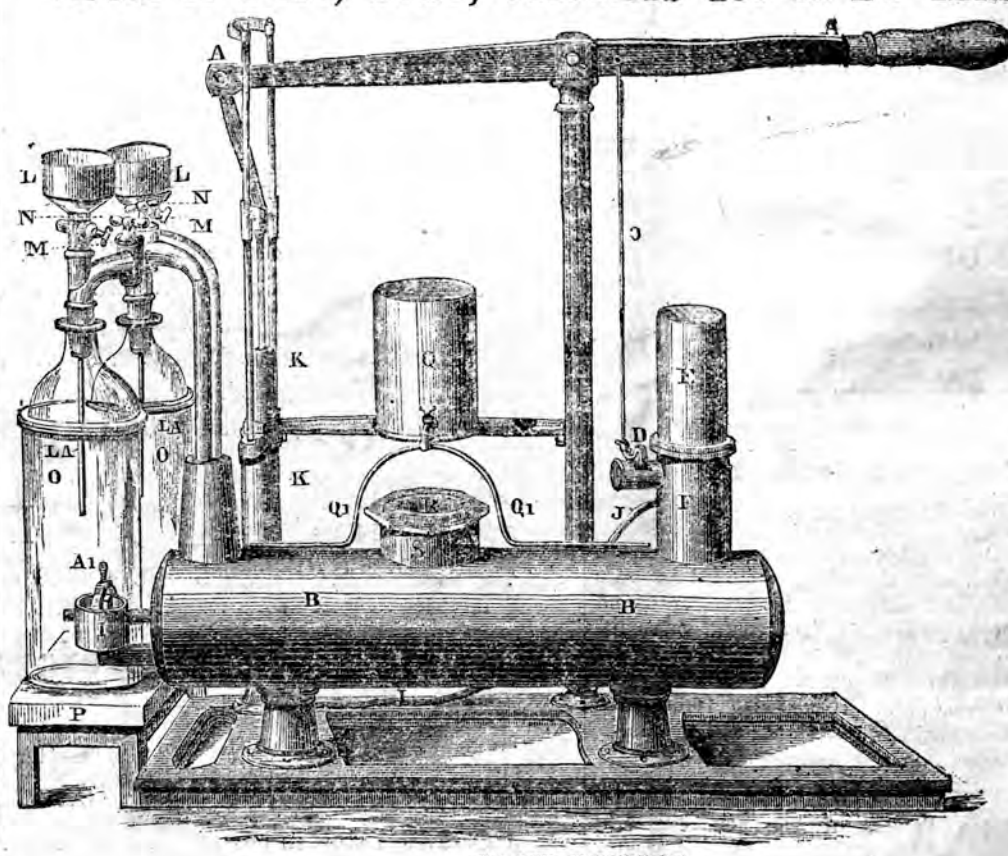
CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*
413

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

1887 ICE ICE ICE 1887.

2 lbs of Pure, Solid, tasteless Ice in 20 Minutes.



New Model Machines,
Latest improvements for making block ice.
Not liable to get out of order.

CASH PRICES.

For a single action (or 1 Decanter ice) Machine, new pattern, complete with its requisites and packed in case	Rs.	190
For a double action or 2 Decanter Machine complete with its requisites and packed in case...	Rs.	275
For a double cylinder Machine *extra Strong* complete with its requisites and packed in case...	Rs.	375
Sulphuric acid in stone jars weighing about 40lb packed in case	Rs.	10

Waxes, Oils, Ice Vases and bottles, Acid and &c. always in Stock

ARLINGTON & CO.,
302 3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY
AND
3/4, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

REVD. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I think my eye-sight is strengthened by them already.

44

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs in impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils, carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co. R., Scott Thomson and Co. 427a

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY

ENGLISH LITERATURE COURSE

FOR THE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

NOTES

ON

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE'S

BOOK OF WORTHIES.

AND PALGRAVE'S STUDENT'S LYRICS

BY

WILLIAM E. MILLER, B.A., F.S. Sc. (LOND.)

Price Re. 1-12.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

A BOOK OF WORTHIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "*The Heir of Redcliffe*"

NEW EDITION

Price Re. 1-9.

NEW INDIA

BY H. J. S. COTTON

NEW CHEAP EDITION

97 *As. 10.*

NOW READY

THE CIVIL COURT

POCKET MANUAL

WITH

A FULL INDEX TO EACH VOLUME.

BY D. DENEARJEE, Pleader.

2 *Vols. Cloth Rs. 7-8, or Stiff Boards Rs. 6-8.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure.
2. List of Scheduled Districts.
3. The Royal Charters and Letters Patent, Bengal, N. W. P., Madras, and Bombay.
4. The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act.
5. The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.
6. Rules under the Act.
7. The Evidence Act (as amended by Act III of 1887.)
8. The Oaths Act.
9. The Contract Act (as amended by Act IV of 1886.)
10. The Limitation Act.
11. Stamp Act (as amended by Act IX of 1884.
12. Table of Stamp Duties.
13. Rules framed under this Act.
14. Registration Act (as amended by Act VII of 1886.)
15. Table of Registrars' Fees.
16. Rules framed under this Act.

CONTENTS OF VOL., II.

1. The Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act, XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act IX of 1884.
3. The Negotiable Instruments' Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885.
4. The Court Fees' Act, VII of 1870, as amended by Acts XXI of 1870 and XIII of 1875.
5. The Indian Succession Act, X of 1885, as amended by the District Delegates Act VI of 1881.
6. The Hindoo Wills Act, XXI of 1870.
7. The Parsi Succession Act, XXI of 1865.
8. The Curators' Act, XIX of 1841.
9. The Estates of Lunatics Act, XXXV of 1858,
10. Act for the Collection of Debts on Succession. XXVII of 1860.
11. The Probate and Administration Act V of 1881.
12. The Minors Act, XL of 1858, as amended by act IX of 1886.
13. The Majority Act, IX of 1875.
14. The Common Carriers' Act, III of 1865.
15. The Married Women's Property Act III of 1874.
16. The trusts Act II of 1882.
17. The Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, (as amended by Act, III of 1885.)
18. Rules framed under this Act.
19. The Easements' Act, V of 1882.
20. The Powers-of-Attorney Act, VII of 1882.
21. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870.
22. The Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
23. Rules for registration of documents under the act.
24. General Clauses Act, I of 1868.
25. Act I of 1887.
26. Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871.

After the Civil Procedure Code was printed Section 213 of that Code was amended by Act IV of 1886, and reference thereof has been made at the end of the errata under the heading "Corrections.' Price Rs. 10.

THE

"NEW ARRANGEMENTS"

"Which have been made on the editorial side of "the *Indian Jurist* already mark a decided advance "in the Interest attaching to, and the utility of, "this only representative Law Journal which the "whole of Asia produces."

"Every practising Lawyer, the Judges and "Magistracy should subscribe to the *Indian Jurist*, "the Madras Agents of which are Messrs. Vest and "Company."—*The Express*, (Lucknow), February 12th, 1887.

Half-yearly Rs. 10. Cash 100

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.)

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 108

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....., 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*
W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*
Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER :

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

BANKIM CHUNDER CHATTERJEE'S

NEW WORK

SITARAM

PRICE THREE RUPEES

TO BE HAD

98 OF ALL NATIVE BOOKSELLERS,

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

106 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOW READY: IN 2 VOLS: DEMY 4 TO:
(PP. 1586).

MANAVA-DHARMA SASTRA
[INSTITUTES OF MANU]
WITH THE COMMENTARIES OF
MEDHATITHI. SARVAJNANARAYANA. KULLUKA.
RAGHAVA-NANDA, NANDANA, AND RAMACHANDRA
WITH AN APPENDIX AND A SUPP. (PP. 171)
CONTAINING
GOVINDARAJA'S
COMMENTARY
BY
THE HONORABLE RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C.S.I.; M.R.A.S.; F.R.G.S.; F.S.S. (LOND);
Additional Member of Council of the
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
Vice-President, Bombay Branch R. A. Society,
Fellow and Syndic of the University of
Bombay, Government Pleader H.
M.'s High Court, Bombay,
&c.

Price for the whole work, Rs. 25; Postage Rs. 1-10 Annas. Apply to the Proprietor of Ganpat Krishnaji's Press, and Manager, Native Opinion Press, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 84

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta.
4/1 *Gumac Street.*
407

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.
HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,
IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE
GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING
SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,
REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES
ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS
SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.
T. E. THOMSON & CO. 421

F. & C. OSLER
Calcutta,
GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBTION...1883-84. } For Glass
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS
CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL
Table Glassware.
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS,
COUCHES AND OTHER
Glass Furniture.
IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL
GLASSWARE
Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC
Venetian Mirrors.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
Art Pottery.
The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at
The Lowest Price.
Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.
F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 422

All contain English, Bengalee, Fuslee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.
TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES
All Traill's Diaries are Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.
Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.
D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.
TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,
In English, Bengally, Urdu, and Hindi characters, Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.
Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Re. 1.
"YULE TIDE." 12 annas, Post free, Re. 1 prepaid.
54

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A.
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	3
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.
Per line 0 4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.